

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1892.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SAVES MAILING MONEY--A WORLD POSTAL CARD.

EXTRA.
2 O'CLOCK.
DELAY.

Blaine Managers' Plans
to Stave Off a
Ballot.

Time to Be Consumed in
Settling Each Con-
tested Seat.

Leaders Casting About for
the Most Available
Dark Horse.

McKinley, Allison and Alger
Booms Receive a Marked
Impetus.

Expectation that Blaine's Name
May Be Withdrawn at
Any Moment.

Many Superstitious Delegates Do
Not Want to Nominate on
Hangman's Day.

Heavy Rains and High Winds Pre-
vail in the Convention City, but
the Streets Are Crowded.

gone conclusion since the voting of last night, are casting about for a third man upon whom they can unite.

McKinley is making progress in this direction, and it is now tolerably certain that he will get a good many votes on the first ballot, although his name will not be presented.

It is also spoken of in some quarters, and Allison is believed by many to be the coming man.

The manipulators of the Alger boom are working industriously, and claim now between 50 and 60 votes for their man on the first ballot.

While John Sherman's name is frequently mentioned as a Presidential possibility in case the hopes of the Harrison men are disappointed in the first vote.

Blaine stood back down to zero, and only his most ardent friends now claim any chance in the race.

It is largely expected that the announcement will be made authoritatively that he has been withdrawn from the contest, although Senator Quay denies that such motion is contemplated.

Harrison's narrow margin on the test vote last night leads many of the opposition to believe that his vote will be cut down below the necessary 432 on the first ballot, as a good part of the strength of several of the dark horses mentioned is sure to come from the Harrison ranks.

This at least is what the anti-Administration men say.

This is the case with eight votes from Michigan, which were cast against the minority report last night, and which, it is claimed, will surely go to Alger on the first ballot.

The Platt crowd feel certain that if Harrison's vote on the first ballot is not sufficient to nominate him, his chances are gone forever.

This is what they are working for. Their efforts are directed toward drawing away from his support to other candidates the votes in several Eastern delegations, among others those of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Whether they will accomplish this purpose remains to be seen.

REPORT OF HARRISON LOSSES.
(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Blaine men are circulating the report this morning that they have detached about twenty votes from the Harrison column since the convention adjourned last night.

To Settle on the Dark Horse.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Immediately after the adjournment of the convention this morning the Blaine people called a meeting of their leaders in Chairman Clarkson's room at the West Hotel.

It was long after 2 o'clock when the chiefs got together. Among those present were Clarkson, Quay, Fassett, Wolcott and Platt.

The situation was fully discussed, and it was apparent that great bitterness had been engendered by the contest of the evening and the victory of the Harrison forces. The advisability of dropping Blaine and centering upon McKinley or Sherman as a dark horse was fully discussed, but no definite results were reached.

A further conference was arranged to be held before the meeting of the convention, at which a definite plan of action will be adopted.

Cheering Depew by Wiro.
(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The following telegram from President Charles S. Smith, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, to Chauncey M. Depew is made public this morning:

"I heartily approve your course in the convention. It is the opinion here that Mr. Blaine's course is hardly consistent with honorable action. Business men with whom I converse prefer Harrison's nomination to that of any other Republican candidate."

HARRISON WON THE SKIRMISH.
(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—When the convention adjourned its session at 1:30 (2:30 New York time) this morning it was evident that it was the opinion of the great majority of those who had followed its proceedings to the close of a decisive victory had been won by the friends of President Harrison.

Indeed, the feeling of conviction was so strong among his supporters that he had fully demonstrated his superior strength in the race for the Presidential nomination that it is his name had been presented and there to the convention he would have received a large majority over the entire field on the first ballot.

It certainly proved one fact most conclusively—that the friends of Mr. Blaine were in the minority, and that the claims which have been made for him by the anti-Harrison managers have been without foundation, while the figures which have been given out by the Harrison leaders are not far from correct.

The vote on the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority of the committee on Credentials is regarded as a decisive test of strength of the two leading candidates. The motion was rejected by a vote of 463 to 423 which gives a clear majority of 19 for Harrison and on the vote which followed, the report of the majority was adopted by a vote of 476 to 365, showing that a gain of 13 votes had been made by the President's friends, and that Blaine had lost 58.

It convinced many Anti-Harrison Men. Many of the anti-Harrison men had left the hall after the first vote, evidently believing the question at issue had been fully decided. An offset to this the views of the extreme Blaine element is expressed in the statement made to the correspondent of THE EVENING WORLD by Gen. James S. Clarkson,

just as he was leaving the hall after the session had been adjourned.

"If the proceedings to-night," he said, "show anything at all, they indicate very clearly that Mr. Harrison is defeated. He can never receive the nomination on the first ballot and in that case Mr. Blaine is as good as elected."

His tone was positive but his appearance and expression were far from indicating that he was pleased with the situation. When pressed for a further explanation of his views he said:

"I can't say anything more at present, but you have my honest opinion and must be satisfied with that."

Talks with other anti-Harrison delegates showed that they were far from appreciating defeat as inevitable and the general drift of their opinion was that the ballots taken indicate that the strength of both candidates was so nearly equal that in spite of the fact that the Harrison element had won a victory in the preliminary engagement, it was by no means certain that they would hold their entire vote when it came to balloting for the candidates, and that the probability that the choice would fall upon some dark horse was stronger than ever.

The intense interest in this first night of the convention was shown by the fact that the great auditorium of the Exposition hall was packed long before the appointed hour for reassembling. Not a vacant seat could be seen from the platform in the evening when the delegates had all arrived, and while many had taken their seats and were calmly awaiting the sound of Chairman McKinley's gavel calling the assembly to order, the majority gathered in groups in the aisles and were eagerly discussing the situation and its probable outcome.

Curiosity Aroused.
It was generally felt that the Convention was on the eve of a decisive struggle which would disclose the relative strength of the leaders, whose names have been in everybody's mouth for the past week.

The claims made by each side had been so positively asserted that curiosity to know the exact status of the two factions had been aroused to the highest pitch.

The absorbing topic of the afternoon had been the caucus held by the Harrison delegates immediately after the morning session, when it had been announced that 520 had been polled who would vote for Harrison through thick and thin. This had brought the Harrison ranks at first, for the move was entirely unexpected, but later when Messrs. Platt and Clarkson had issued their manifestoes proclaiming that in the meeting alternates, as well as delegates, had been counted, and that the whole affair was a fake and these leaders, and even Warner Miller was put in a somewhat restored.

In the delegate discourse on the main floor of the auditorium before the convention came to order it was evident that a great deal of misstatement was going forward on the part of the Blaine men. Mr. Platt was rushing around as lively as a cricket, button-holing delegates here and there in the center of the floor, and Clarkson was conducting a similar campaign on the right flank.

Fassett was one of the most active of the Harrison men, and even Warner Miller was putting in big blocks of hard work, together with Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and ex-Gov. Foraker, of Ohio.

Every effort was being made to keep the ranks together and present the solid platoon to the enemy.

Depew Hurtles.
On the other side Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was one of the most active hustlers among the Administration forces. He and Senators Culbert and Spooner, together with Senators Hisscock and the other Harrison lieutenants, were looking after the weak places in their ranks, if there were any, and inspiring their followers with courage.

It looked as if they were going to push matters. After they made their public announcement in the afternoon of their ability to carry things in the convention, and though neither side had disclosed its program beforehand, the Harrison managers were generally expected to take the lead, and they did so at the first opportunity.

The convention hall was lighted by scores of electric lights suspended from the lofty dome and the ceiling of the galleries and at intervals along the front of the galleries.

About a dozen gas jets added their feeble little light. Later on they were a god-send, for twice during the night the electric lights went suddenly out, and had it not been for the gaslights the auditorium would have been in total darkness, and in such a nervous and tightly packed throng there is no telling what panic or accident might occur.

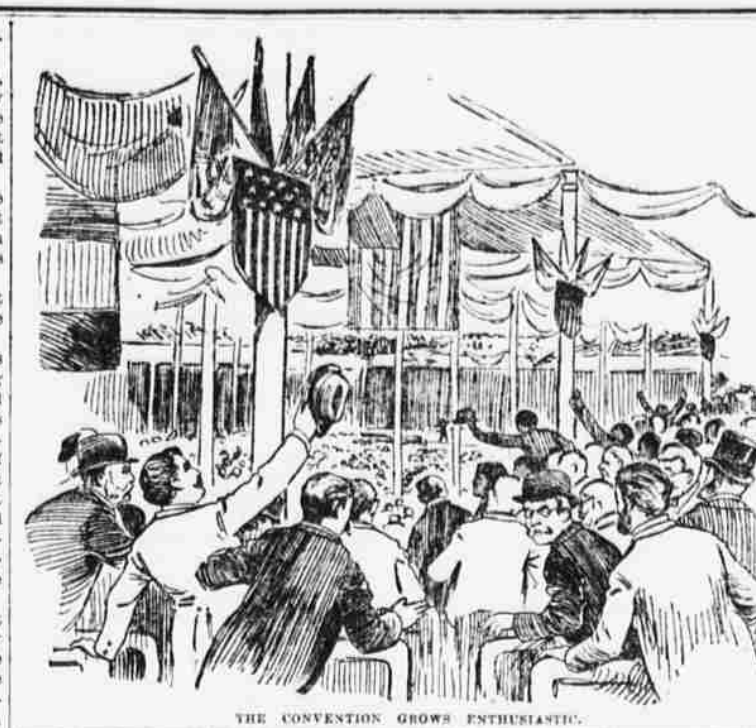
Outside the hall while the crowds were waiting for the convention to open, there was a musical contest, while several of the enthusiastic contingents of shouters were letting off Roman candles and rockets and burning red fire, which lighted up the gray walls of the Exposition Hall with a brilliant illumination.

When the band from Chicago stationed in the gallery covered with festoons of flags and old-gold drapery, was giving a preliminary concert at which popular songs and operatic airs were given in fine style. When they struck up "Dixie," a lot of Southern delegates joined in the chorus, and made the hall ring.

Whiling Away Time With Song.
This started the whole audience singing and they enjoyed themselves in this manner until the convention was called to order at about 10 o'clock by the Chairman.

The Harrison forces at once came to the front and Dr. Depew set the ball rolling by asking the privilege of calling for a speech from Col. Thompson, of Indiana, the President's State, whom he introduced as a man who had attended the convention at St. Louis and had cast his first vote six years ago. He was celebrating his eighty-third birthday this day, Mr. Depew said.

The privilege was accorded and the venerable, white-haired Col. Thompson was called to the stage, where he made a short speech full of Republican enthusiasm, in a remarkably clear and strong voice, and told his fellow-delegates that he felt as young as the youngest of them despite his years. He made no allusion to the candidates, but his patriotic sentiments were received with great applause. The light that every one was looking forward to was brought on when Chairman McKinley called for the report of



THE CONVENTION GROWS ENTHUSIASTIC.

the Committee on Credentials, and Gen. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, its Chairman, came forward in response.

Gen. Cogswell is a person of large gifts and high-pitched voice, which he used with such effect as to split it occasionally into a cracked falsetto, whereat the audience indulged frequently in great mirth.

Gen. Cogswell announced that he understood there was a minority report to be presented, which proved to be the bone of contention afterwards, but he represented the majority of the committee and declared that it had disposed of the contests in a fair, honest and just manner and with as much dispatch as possible, but it had been impossible to prepare a written report for lack of time.

He stated that there had been twenty-four different contests, and then enumerated the lists in the various States, which included Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Oklahoma and Utah.

Then followed the reading of the minority report, in which a protest was made against the seating of the four contesting delegates at-large in Alabama, and the two contesting delegates in the Ninth District of the same State.

These delegates were all Harrison men and had been allowed to sit in unopposed by the committee, which was anti-Harrison in its composition, and the minority report came from the latter faction.

Acrimony and Hard Feeling.
It proved to be the point on which the entire report of the evening was concentrated. And before the questions which arose over it was settled the convention had the opportunity to test the strength of the rival factions and the discussion which was stirred up was full of acrimony and hard feeling.

The minority report went into considerable detail giving the circumstances of the election of the delegation at large headed by Benjamin M. Long, in Alabama, which it was claimed had been regular, but which had been thrown out in favor of the one headed by Stephen W. Noble, by the majority vote of the committee.

As soon as the motion had been made to substitute this report for that of the majority Chairman L. Filley rose up from the Missouri delegation and began a bitter tirade against the office-holding element in the Harrison Administration who, he said, were trying to disorganize the party.

He went into the details of the contest, and made many sarcastic references to Collector of Internal Revenue Mosely, of Montgomery, Ala., in whose office the State Committee, which called the convention held its meeting, and accused the Federal office-holders of employing unjust and unfair means of securing delegates who had been seated by the committee.

He was answered by a Delaware delegate, John V. Mossey, who declared that only one side of the story had been told by Mr. Filley, and that the committee had been fully justified in seating the so-called regular delegates.

The fight began to get hotter when Delegate Hall arose and made a fierce attack on the Federal office-holders, one hundred thousand of whom, he said, were trying to control the convention and dictate to the free Republican party. He urged the convention to stand by the Republicans of Alabama in their contest, and to down the office-holders who were trying to force a candidate upon the party from the most selfish of motives.

At this there was immense cheering, and the speaker had been frequently interrupted by applause.

When S. B. Bethes, an Illinois delegate on the other side, attempted to answer these charges the galleries hissed, and Delegate Joseph Q. Cannon, who rose to a point of order that he was the Chairman's duty to prevent any such demonstration on the part of the public, was soon at for his trouble.

The discussion was continued by Senator Wolcott, who made the interference of office-holders the burden of his address to the delegates.

Federal Office-Holders.
"I hold in my hand," he said, "a list of 130 delegates chosen to this convention who are Federal office-holders, most of them coming from States which give a hopeless democratic majority, and shall these people dictate to you?"

The Senator added that there were between 2,000 and 3,000 office-holders present who had come to Minneapolis to influence delegates in the choice of a candidate who had given them positions under the Government, and he demanded in the name of the mass of the party that Republicans in Republican States should be given a little voice in the matter.

C. A. Hart, a West Virginia delegate, who admitted that he held a Federal office, spoke in favor of the majority report, and C. K. Duffield, who is the leader of the Alger movement, argued that it should be voted in on the ground that it stated no facts, if for no other reason.

During this part of the discussion the crowd seemed to be with the anti-Harrison speakers and cheered every point they made.

Finally Clayton, of Arkansas, arose to make a point against Senator Wolcott by telling him that he ought to be back in Washington attending to his duties as a Senator instead of attending a convention, if he followed his own advice, to which Mr. Wolcott replied in a sarcastic tone that he was elected to his office by a Republican constituency, and was not an appointee of the President.

Mr. Clayton answered that it was highly offensive to him to have those sneers dragged in about office-holders. They received enough abuse from their enemies not to be made to suffer by their friends.

Finally Mr. Depew was recognized by the Chairman and raised a laugh by an allusion to some of the peculiarities of the statements made by Senator Wolcott. He then said that as the committee had been sitting for two days and had carefully considered the matters under discussion, he thought the convention should do well to trust to the judgment of the majority and accept its report.

"We might debate this question for two weeks," he said, "and never get any nearer the end of the discussion, and I, for one, am convinced that the committee should be supported."

Call for the Question.
There was a general call for the question after this speech, but ex-Senator Warner Miller, who sat just in front of Mr. Depew, was recognized by the Chair and insisted upon having his say.

He asserted that was the first time in the history of the party that a committee had presented a report to the delegates which states only conclusions without a single fact to base them upon. The convention could not accept such a report unless reasons were given.

"I know nothing at all about these cases before I came into the convention tonight, and I know very little more now," he said.

Mr. Depew at this point interrupted the speaker, who was shut off under the five-minute rule, remarking:

"I am glad to say we are not all know-nothings, as my colleague here seems to be."

Mr. Miller glared at his colleague, but the call for the question had become so noisy from all parts of the hall that the debate was brought to a close.

The Roll Called.
Just before midnight the question was put on the substitution of the minority for the majority report. The ayes and nays appeared, and the roll was called, and there was a demand for the call of the roll, which the clerk proceeded to make.

On the very first State, Alabama, which gave 15 to 5 for the minority report, Mr. Depew challenged the vote on the ground that some of the delegates from this State as counted in voting were not their own representatives, which was contrary to the rules adopted.

A lively discussion followed, in which Mr. Fassett and Mr. Miller took sides against Mr. Depew, who was sustained by the Chair.

"The vote was out by 13 for the affirmative," he said, "and on and on the strength of the different delegations for Blaine, who represented the affirmative, and Harrison, whose followers voted in the negative, were shown."

Intense interest was manifested, and as the delegates were called by the Chairman of each delegation there was loud cheering, especially in the larger States, which were divided.

At 1 o'clock the electric lights were suddenly extinguished and it was twenty minutes before they were lighted and the calling of the roll was finished.

Harrison Men Wild With Joy.
New York gave 45 votes for and 27 against the motion.

When the final vote, 425 for and 493 against the motion, thus rejecting the minority report, was announced the Harrison men went wild with joy and began cheering and waving hats, handkerchiefs and anything they could lay hands on, while the entire audience joined.

The cheering at that hour were almost equalled, but there were several thousand people in the lower tiers. The cheering broke out several times and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Mr. Depew led in the cheering and jumped up on his chair, waving the flag in one hand and his handkerchief in the other.

The Blaine men sat still and tried to smile indifferently, but it was hard work.

It was 1:30 when the result was announced, and then a motion was made to adopt the majority report.

This required another roll-call. Many of the Blaine men had become disgusted and had left the hall, on the second call for the Harrison element were made in several of the States, including New York, Arkansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Michigan and Connecticut.

The result, 476 to 365 in favor of adopting the majority report, was received with another wild demonstration.

of the Committee on Resolutions, was called on to make his report. He read the platform of the party. The tariff, reciprocity, immigration, pauper immigration and anti-trust plank were applauded loudly, and the Niagara canal plank was inserted for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Miller.

The plank commending the wise and prudent administration of President Harrison was greeted enthusiastically, and the cheering lasted so long that Mr. Foraker seemed somewhat embarrassed.

The platform was unanimously adopted on Mr. Depew's motion, who remarked that it was the best platform he had ever heard.

The adjournment was taken at 1:30 (which is 2:30 New York time) until 10 A. M. today.

THE PLATFORM.
The following is the platform as completed by the Committee on Resolutions:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indissoluble friendship, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

Protection.
We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the most manifold articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws, inasmuch as it is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

Reciprocity.
We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for our products. We favor the extension of our present laws which eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The Silver Question.
The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallicism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by the legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

A Free Ballot.
We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and untrammelled ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never permit its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

Southern Outrages.
We denounce the continued infamous outrages perpetrated upon colored citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

Foreign Relations.
We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of friendly relations with all foreign powers, extending alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employees engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

Irish Home Rule and Russian Persecution.
The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the cause of mankind, irrespective of faith, color or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men.

We therefore declare anew our devotion to purity of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but, on

while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and State.

Against Trusts.
We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

Lower Letter Postage.
We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment, consistent with the maintenance of the Post-office Department and the highest class of postal service.

Civil Service.
We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

Nicaragua Canal.
The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is one of the highest importance to the American people as a measure of national defense, and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

Territories.
We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. And we favor the selection of the Territories to be selected from bona fide resident thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Arid Lands.
We favor cession, subject to the Homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The Columbian Exposition.
The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Intemperance.
We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Pensions.
Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Harrison's Administration.
We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American Administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

Gen. Husted Recovering Rapidly.
MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Gen. Husted's alternate C. A. Becker, of New York, has arrived and will vote to-day in the Blaine-Elder campaign. He is classed as a Harrison partisan.

Gen. Husted is reported to be rapidly recovering from his illness. He sat up at night yesterday. His improvement is credited to the skillful nursing of his wife, who was summoned to his side when his condition became serious.

ALLEGED A CONSPIRACY
That Is the Defense Set Up by
Gerry Agents Becker and Finn.

The trial of Edward Becker and William A. Finn, the Gerry agents who are charged with conspiring with a misdeedman in accepting \$500 from Mrs. Sophie Martens, whom they had arrested for keeping an alleged disorderly house at 89 Allen street, and said it was a question of veracity between the witnesses for the prosecution and those he would call.

The prosecution has presented the evidence of the woman that Finn told her to meet them at Twenty-fourth street and Second avenue the night of April 28, with \$500, and that she handed the money to Becker.

Capt. Cross, of the Eldridge street police station, has testified that the woman came to him and told him that the very agents demanded \$500 to "get her out of light" and that he marked the money and made all the arrangements to capture the duo when they received it. His word Detective Smith has sworn to the story of the arrest and the finding of the money in a gutter as told in THE EVENING WORLD and Smith's testimony has been corroborated by Police-Inspector Quinn, who arrested Finn as he was running away after Detective Smith had fired a shot at the misdeedman.

Lawyer Jerome, counsel for the accused men, in his opening address, denounced the arrest as a conspiracy on the part of the police and the police and said it was a question of veracity between the witnesses for the prosecution and those he would call.

In support of these statements he placed a number of witnesses upon the stand to testify to the good character of his clients, and that Becker was called and made a general denial of the charge made against himself.

This was the status of the case when the trial was resumed this morning before a full court-room.

The Posters and Programme for today's races will be found on the Fifth Page.

IMPORTANT TO CIGAR SMOKERS.
The only difference between a Havana and a cheap cigar is the quality of the tobacco used in its manufacture.

CONVENTION
EXTRA
No. 6.
2 O'CLOCK.

DAILEY TO PLEAD

The Roundman's Counsel Given
Time to Produce Him.

This Afternoon He Must Make
Answer to Two Indictments.

One for Assaulting Mamie Hannah,
the Other for Abusing Her Mother.

Clerk Albert Elterick, of the Court of Over and Terminer, called the name of Matthew F. Dailey in that court this morning, and in response Frederick B. House replied that Dailey was a member of the police force and was on duty at the house of Detention. He asked that Dailey's pleading to the indictment charging him with assault on sixteen-year-old